

THE
TWENTY-SIXTH
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
VERMONT COLONIZATION SOCIETY,
PRESENTED, OCTOBER 16, 1845.

BURLINGTON:
CHAUNCEY GOODRICH.
1845.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Twenty-Sixth Annual Meeting of the Vermont Colonization Society was held in the Brick Church, in Montpelier, on Tuesday evening, October 16, 1845. The President, the Hon. Samuel C. Crafts took the Chair, at half-past six o'clock, and the meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. B. B. Newton, of Chelsea, and with appropriate music from the choir.

The treasurer being absent, his report was not presented in form. A statement however was made, showing that \$700 have been paid by Vermont to the cause of Colonization during the last year.

The Report of the Board of Managers was then read by the secretary. This report, after showing that Vermont has ever been an anti-slavery State ;—and that the Vermont Colonization Society is the oldest *State* Society in the Union, proceeded to detail the operations of the Society during the year, together with important facts and statistics illustrating the progress of the colony at Liberia.

On motion of the Rev. Joseph Tracy, secretary of the Massachusetts Colonization Society,

Resolved, That the Report of the Board of Managers be accepted, adopted and published under the direction of the Board.

Upon this motion, Mr. Tracy addressed the large audience assembled, in his best manner, exhibiting very clearly the proper and necessary conclusions respecting the importance, the prospects and bearings of the plan of African Colonization.

The Rev. Jesse T. Peck, of Poultney, then presented the following resolution :

Resolved, That the principles, the history, and prospects of African Colonization, encourage and demand greatly increased efforts for its prosecution.

Though the hour was late, the audience listened with fixed attention to the fervid appeal of Mr. Peck, upon this resolution. (For an outline of the addresses of Messrs. Tracy and Peck, see appendix.)

The subjoined resolution was then presented, and unanimously adopted,

Resolved, That as members of the Vermont Colonization Society, we hereby pledge our best efforts for raising, at least, the sum of one thousand dollars, for the cause of Colonization, during the ensuing year.

The following named gentlemen, were then chosen officers of the Society, for the year ensuing, viz :—

PRESIDENT.

HON. SAMUEL C. CRAFTS.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

HON. PHINEAS WHITE,

GEN. E. P. WALTON,

“ ISRAEL P. DANA,

COL. JOHN WHEATLEY.

SECRETARY.

REV. J. K. CONVERSE.

TREASURER.

DANIEL BALDWIN, Esq.

AUDITOR.

HON. SAMUEL HOWES.

MANAGERS.

HON. DANIEL KELLOGG,

REV. WM. MITCHELL,

“ CHARLES PAINE,

“ R. C. HAND,

JAMES BEITZ, Esq.,

HON. PETER STARR,

A. W. HYDE, Esq.,

E. C. TRACY, Esq.,

DAVID PIERCE, Esq.,

CHARLES ADAMS, Esq.,

HENRY STEVENS, Esq.,

ERASTUS FAIRBANKS, Esq.

At the Meeting of the Board of Managers, Oct. 17th, the Hon. Phineas White, and the Rev. J. K. Converse, were appointed Delegates to represent this society in the next Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society, at Washington.

ERRATA.

On page fourth of this Report, the list of officers named after the Treasurer should read as follows:—

Auditor—Hon. Joseph Howes *Managers*—Hon. Daniel Kellogg, Hon. Charles Paine, A. W. Hyde, Esq. David Pierce, Esq. Henry Stevens, Esq. Charles Adams, Esq. Rev. William Mitchell, Rev. R. C. Hand, Hon. Peter Starr, Rev. S. S. Arnold, Rev. Jesse T. Peck, J. P. Fairbanks.

REPORT.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE SOCIETY:—

Through the goodness of God, we meet to-night to celebrate the TWENTY-SIXTH anniversary of the oldest State Colonization Society in the Union. Assembling for such an object, we naturally look back and inquire into the causes which led the people of Vermont, (far removed from the centre of colonization movements, and from the destitution of colored population,—having no personal interest in such a work,) to embark in it thus early. We can refer this prompt and early movement of Vermonters to their characteristic love of liberty. It was an emanation from their own free spirit. It has long been an accredited maxim, that “liberty has her dwelling place in the mountains.” The civil history of Vermont furnishes many an illustration. If we turn back to revolutionary times, when not only the parent land but some of the older members of the colonial family, attempted to oppress her, we hear but one voice from all her green hills and vallies, saying, we cannot brook oppression. We love liberty. We will submit to no laws but those which emanate from our own free spirit. And ever since, the inhabitants of Vermont have exhibited some peculiar features of character, as distinctive and strongly marked, as the physical features of the State itself.

The love of liberty and equality we take to be one of those features. As the just and natural consequence of this trait, we find all along our history, while the people elsewhere were silent, the protestations of our citizens against slavery; and the resolutions of our Legislature, asserting its unrighteousness and calling for its removal. During the time that New York claimed jurisdiction to the west bank of Connecticut river, *i. e.*, from 1764 to 1777, slavery did nominally exist in this territory. But on the 2d of July, 1777, representatives from the several towns in the counties of Charlotte, Cumberland and Gloucester, (as

the sections of the State were then called,) assembled at Windsor to take into consideration a constitution, which had been approved by the Council of safety.

In framing that constitution, every possible form of language was used to exclude both the idea and the thing of slavery for ever from the State. Our first General Assemblies, and the messages of some of our earliest Governors, breathe this same spirit of liberty. And when, a few years after the adoption of our constitution, some persons from New York attempted to claim, as *slaves*, certain negroes once in their service in this territory, the General Assembly passed an act in the following bold and clear language.

“Whereas, by the constitution of this State, all the subjects of this commonwealth, of whatever color, are equally entitled to the inestimable blessings of freedom, unless they have forfeited the same by the commission of some crime; and the idea of slavery is expressly and totally exploded from our free government;

And whereas instances have happened of the former owners of negro slaves, in this commonwealth, making sale of such persons as slaves, notwithstanding their being liberated by the constitution, and attempts have been made to transport such persons to foreign parts, in open violation of the law of the land;

Be it, therefore, enacted, that if any person shall hereafter make sale of any subject of this State, or shall convey or attempt to convey any subject of this State,—with intent to hold or sell such person, as a slave;—every person so offending and convicted thereof, shall forfeit and pay to the persons injured by such offence, the sum of one hundred pounds and costs of suit.”

For thirty years after the adoption of our constitution, the journal of the House of Assembly, and the messages of our chief magistrates breathe the same earnest sympathy in behalf of the oppressed.

In October, 1819, before an emigrant had been sent out, and soon after the National Society was formed, our General Assembly took up the subject of colonization and gave it their hearty approval. Under the influence thus awakened, a public meeting was called of members of the legislature and others and held in the State House, October 23d, 1819, at which the Governor of the State, the Hon. Jonas Galusha presided, and of which his Excellency, our present Governor, Hon. William Slade, was the Secretary. A constitution was presented, amended and adopted, and the Vermont Colonization Society was formed, auxiliary to the American society, for colonizing the free people of color of the United States, with their own consent, on the coast of Africa. His Excellency Jonas Galusha was the first President; Hon.

Elijah Paine, Hon. Charles Marsh, and C. P. Van Ness, Esq., made themselves life members, by the payment of twenty dollars. Then follows, in the record, a list of eighty-six subscribers, who set their hand and seal to the good work and became members by the payment of an annual sum. Among these we note nearly all the leading men of our State, in their respective professions.

The society thus formed, made its appeals to the public, and not in vain. Among the earliest measures of the society for the benefit of the colored race was an earnest and stirring memorial sent to the Congress of the United States on the subject of the slave trade, in January, 1842.

Such was the origin of our society. It does not appear to have been called into existence by any foreign agency or influence, but to have grown out of the spontaneous feelings of the people. As it appears to be the oldest State Colonization Society, as it has been in operation for more than a quarter of a century, and as some of its founders and its deeds begin to wear the dusky hue of age, we thought it fit to refer thus briefly to its origin and early history. Through various changes, our society has steadily held on its way.

A few of its early friends, we regret to say, have become estranged even from the work of their own hands. Of late years it has been swept by a fitful and windy tempest, as was supposed by many, to its ruin ; but still it stands erect ; and as the tornado that threatens to overturn the mountain oak, only causes that oak to thrust its tendrils more deeply into the earth and gives it strength, by the very shock that was to be its ruin ; so our cause has gained strength from the severe discipline to which it has been subjected. The tempest has gone by—we only hear its faint murmurs in the entangled marshes of third partyism—and a calm has succeeded, which invites us to renew our labors. Our society has raised for colonization, directly and indirectly, during the twenty-six years of its existence, \$12,790.57, or including the treasurer's report for the present year \$13,490.

To how many of our once suffering brethren has it carried freedom and hope ; how many minds it has awaked to sympathy and effort in behalf of the oppressed, and what influence it has had in suppressing the slave trade, that concentration of all wickedness, can not be told until the light of eternity shall reveal it.

The operations of your society during the last year have been limited, and consequently the results have been small. In anticipation of the 4th of July, the secretary prepared and published an address to the clergy of the several denominations in the state, inviting them to present the subject of colonization to the consideration of their people, and take up a collection. That address contained some of the leading statistics of the colony,—the materials most needed to convey to the public mind a true idea of its condition and claims. It is believed that our cause has been presented in more pulpits in the state, the present year, than on any preceding year in the last ten. Many clergymen, who amid the conflicting opinions of their parishioners, have formerly remained silent, have this year spoken in our behalf, even where they have not thought it best to take a public collection. This fact is an earnest of better times to come.

An agent has been employed within our limits during a part of the year. Deacon Samuel Tracy, of Hartford, Vt., was appointed to an agency, by the parent society, last spring, and was commissioned and requested to labor under the direction of your Board. Mr. Tracy has been employed in the state about four months. He has not made it his exclusive object to obtain funds, although he brings home a very good report in this respect. He has given special attention to the circulation of the African Repository, and other publications, hoping to bring the public ear to listen, the public mind to reflect, and the public conscience to feel. He has obtained ninety-four new subscribers to the Repository. He has visited the towns named below and received the contributions specified, viz :

Norwich,	\$11.75	Putney,	\$14.00	Burlington,	\$99.50	Coventry,	\$9.25
Newbury,	12.00	Brattleboro'	28.51	Middlebury,	18.00	St. Albans,	8.00
Peacham,	18.00	Ludlow,	9.37	Castleton,	35.18	Westford,	13.00
Danville,	9.00	Woodstock,	10.75	Rutland,	13.25	Manchester,	6.50
St. Johnsbury,	68.25	Sharon,	5.00	Pittsford,	14.00	Bennington,	5.00
Weathersfield,	17.00	Royalton,	22.75	Brandon,	10.50	Stratford,	5.37
Rockingham,	12.50	Randolph,	19.00	Hardwick,	7.00	Brookfield,	29.25
Townshend,	5.00	Montpelier,	36.23	Enosburg,	11.00	Williamstown,	5.00

In the above thirty-two towns, \$594.91 were collected.

Your agent has visited a number of other towns, in which he obtained small contributions from individuals ; or engaged pastors to present the subject to their people and take up collections. He has visited, in all, fifty-six towns. Mr. Tracy, being a layman, has declined, for the most part, addressing public assem-

blies. But your Board believe he has labored with prudence and with gratifying success. By the diffusion of pamphlets and papers, he has sown the seeds from which we may expect a good harvest. He has found the spirit of doubt and opposition dying away, and nearly all readers and thinkers becoming more and more established in favor of our cause.

Another movement has been made among us, which, both for its kindly influence and for its novelty, deserves, perhaps, a passing notice. In the month of August last, the Rev. Mr. Goodwin, an extensive slaveholder from Maryland, visited Burlington, and lectured, several successive evenings, on the subject of slavery, colonization, &c. Mr. Goodwin is by birth a northern man. Through his marriage, and by inheritance, he came in possession of a large estate in slaves. Twenty or thirty of these he has liberated and sent to Liberia. Others he is preparing for the same boon. Feeling, in common with others, that the north and the south have sadly mistaken each other's character and motives; and that a vast amount of ill feeling has hence resulted, he readily accepted an invitation to lecture on the subject. He had full and attentive audiences. He neither apologized for slavery, nor exaggerated its evils. He delineated the peculiarities of the negro's character; showed his real wants and the treatment necessary to his intellectual and moral elevation. He explained the different principles on which northern and southern society is founded,—that of the north being based on the principle of *morals*; and that of the south on that of *manners*. The views presented by the lecturer were sound and commended themselves generally to his hearers. And their effect was visible in softening asperities of feeling, and harmonizing opposite and extreme opinions. All felt that if the north and south could only know each other, and regard each others peculiarities of character and condition with an *intelligent* charity—the citizens of both sections might be brought to co-operate in the noble work of giving liberty, elevation and social happiness to the colored race.

The affairs of the Parent Society appear to be in a prosperous condition. The income of the last year was \$33,640.39.

Two expeditions have been sent out during the year. On the 18th of November last, the *Chipola* sailed from Baltimore, car-

rying out sixty emigrants from the Maryland and the American Colonization Societies. Twenty-one of these were liberated by Dr. Wilson of Kentucky, who not only gave them their liberty, but mortgaged his plantation to raise \$1000 for their *oufit*. The brig *Lime-Rock* sailed from New-Orleans, on the 10th of March last, with ninety-two emigrants.

Two other expeditions are advertised ; one is to sail from New-Orleans, in course of the next month, which is expected to carry out two hundred emigrants. These are to be settled in a new township on the north side of the St. Paul's river, which is to be called *Kentucky*, as its founders are going mostly from that state. The other expedition is to sail from Norfolk.

The attention of the Parent Board has been much occupied, during the year, in forming plans and obtaining the means for the purchase of territory,—that the colony may have, what is so essential to its growth and strength, entire possession of the three hundred miles of coast, from Cape Mount to Cape Palmas. Gov. Roberts has made two extensive purchases during the year. By one of these, he has secured the whole Sinou country, which gives the Mississippi settlement all the territory that can be desired, being a tract of fifteen miles on the coast, and extending thirty miles inland.

The other purchase is that of the Little Bassa country, extending ten miles on the coast. So important do we consider it, that the Commonwealth of Liberia should command the whole coast, that if it can not otherwise be secured, we should deem it wise for the Parent Board to direct all their means to this end for the year to come—even if they should not send out a single emigrant.

To the great importance of this purchase, we have alluded in former reports. And we are happy to be able to say, that its importance has been felt by those who are able and willing liberally to aid the society in making it. A gentleman in New-York, some twelve months ago, offered to be one of fifteen, who should pay a thousand dollars each, expressly for the purchase of this territory. As the country to be purchased is in the hands of several different tribes, it is not known precisely what amount will be requisite. It is supposed that \$20,000 will be wanted. And it is understood that \$17,000 are now pledged, on the

condition that three thousand more be raised. We entreat those whom God has blessed with wealth, to ask themselves, how they can expend a portion of their wealth better than by devoting it to this object. On this three hundred miles of coast, there were in the last century, sixty slave factories. There is now but one—viz : that at New Cesters. Let this whole coast be owned and colonized by our society, and this one slave factory will disappear. And then the American Colonization Society will have accomplished, by silent and Christian means, what the combined navies of several nations have tried in vain to accomplish by force ; and with a less amount of money than our Government is now expending in a single year upon our African squadron.

Another signal object of attention with the friends of colonization is the plan for procuring the recognition of the INDEPENDENCE OF LIBERIA. This is a momentous concern. And a crisis has come which demands it. Liberia is already a youthful republic ; with a territory as large as Vermont, and capable of indefinite expansion ; with a population of 16,000, (emigrant and native) amenable to its laws. This republic has its elections, its courts, its custom house, and its revenue duties. Yet, this republic occupies an anomalous position. Not having been recognised by any Christian power, as a sovereign and independent nation, some European merchant vessels, trading there, have refused to pay revenue duties, denying the right of the colony to impose them.

If, by the blessing of God, during the coming year, we can purchase the remainder of the coast, and obtain a recognition of the independence of Liberia as a sovereign state, we shall have achieved results that will make the year 1846 memorable in history.

The parent society has received several generous bequests during the last year ; one of \$4,000 from the late Hon. Roger Minot Sherman, of Connecticut ; and \$10,000 from the late Daniel Waldo of Worcester, Massachusetts. There have been other bequests of a different character, which call upon us loudly to increase our contributions. Hundreds of conditionally liberated slaves are waiting for the means to convey them to their brethren and to their father-land. They stand and plead with us, with tearful eye. They urge the injuries their race have suffer-

ed. They plead the claims of eternal justice for the means of helping them to be free, in their own home. Shall we turn a deaf ear to their cry?

The late Stephen Henderson, of Louisiana, some time since, left by his will between 600 and 700 slaves to be liberated, instructed and sent to Africa, in successive companies. The provisions of his will have been established. And we are now called to aid his people to go. The late Nathaniel H. Hooe, of King George county, Va., made provision in his will for liberating between 200 and 300. This will has been established; and nearly 200 of his freed men are preparing to go out in the next expedition, if the means can be obtained.

The health of the colony has been good during the year, and all its interests, its schools, its agriculture, its commerce and mechanic arts are decidedly on the advance. We repeat it; Liberia now exhibits to the world all the marks of a prosperous and thriving state, a centre of light, liberty and social order to the colored race; a desirable home, to which many tens of thousands will ultimately emigrate, at their own expense, just as many thousands of laborers find their way annually from Europe to this country. The work is gloriously and successfully begun. Liberia is already pointed to as exercising an influence which is without parallel. Scarcely twenty three years have elapsed since the colony was planted. And now this miniature republic, with institutions bearing the impress of our own, is highly prosperous, and rapidly increasing in commerce, wealth, and all else that promises greatness or usefulness. Through the instrumentality of its government and people, the slave trade has been banished from 300 miles of coast—a most salutary influence exercised over many of the natives, the result of which is manifested by an abandonment of their heathenish practices, and their desire to be instructed in the arts of civilized life. Many missionaries are now successfully laboring among the benighted Africans, which were sent forth from this single colony, and are sustained in their work by its influence and encouragement.

With this evidence that, under Providence, the work of Christianizing and civilizing the heathen millions of Africa, must be accomplished by the agency of her own children, who can help looking with absorbing interest upon the scheme of colonization, and lending it efficient aid and support?

We re-affirm our deep conviction, that the enterprise of colonization is a noble enterprise, and one of the most important of this age.

After making all deductions demanded by truth, the colonies established on the coast of Africa, are without a parallel in the history of the world, as it respects their cost, their successful establishment at their outset, their good order, their ability for self government, and their good influence on the surrounding tribes. Fifteen years ago the Westminster Review uttered the following language: "THE AMERICANS ARE SUCCESSFULLY PLANTING FREE NEGROES ON THE COAST OF AFRICA, A GREATER EVENT PROBABLY, IN ITS CONSEQUENCES, THAN ANY THAT HAS OCCURRED SINCE COLUMBUS SET SAIL FOR THE NEW WORLD." That which was uttered as prediction, has already begun to be realized as historical truth. The scheme of colonization is literally discovering a new continent; bringing out its resources and overspreading it with the institutions of civilization and Christianity. Though Africa was known to the ancients by her cities—her learning, arts and arms—she has been to the modern world almost unknown. About 400 years ago she began to be known to European voyagers. "Her inhabitants were idolaters of the grossest kind; polygamists, slave-holders, slave-traders, kidnappers, offerers of human sacrifices, and some of them cannibals. For 400 years, all their intercourse with the rest of mankind, has been with the most rapacious, and the very vilest and most corrupting that could be found in the civilized world: with slave-traders, most of whom were pirates, in every thing but courage. By this intercourse, the natives were constantly stimulated to crimes of the deepest dye and thoroughly trained to all the vices of civilization, that savages were capable of learning. During the most fearful predominance of undisguised piracy, the demoralization of the inhabitants of the western coast went on so rapidly and became so intense, that it was impossible to maintain trading houses on the shore; so that for many years, there was not a single European factory on that whole coast. Trade was carried on by ships passing along the coast, and stopping wherever the natives kindled a fire, as a signal for traffic. And this continued to be the mode of intercourse on that

coast, when the British Parliament, in 1791, began to collect evidence concerning the slave trade. Such, in short, was the barbarism and blood-thirstiness of the natives, that it was utterly impossible for either traders or missionaries to live in the country. Even pirates dared not reside there.

During the 400 years under review, frequent attempts were made to establish Christian missions, but they all failed. The Portuguese Roman Catholics began a mission at Elmina in 1482. Their stations were numerous along the whole coast, but they made no impression, except upon their immediate dependents.

Protestant missions were commenced by the Moravians in 1736, and continued till 1770. Five attempts cost eleven lives, and effected nothing. English attempts have been numerous but unavailing. That of Captain Beaver, at Bulama Island, in 1792, failed in two years, with the loss of more than one hundred lives. The mission to the Foulahs in 1795, found insuperable obstacles to success, and returned home without commencing its labors. The three stations commenced by the London, Edinburgh and Glasgow Societies, in 1797, were extinct in three years, and five of the six missionaries, dead.

The Church Missionary Society sent out a company of missionaries in 1804, and attempted to maintain 10 stations; but the hostility of the natives, who preferred the slave traders to them, compelled them to take refuge in the colony of Siera Leone, where, under the protection of a colony, they could labor with safety and hope. Since the settlement of Liberia, attempts to sustain missions, without colonial protection, have repeatedly been made, but they have failed in every instance, except the mission at the Gaboon River, which was established in 1842—as to the fate of which time must decide.*

Thus, the voice of experience and the unchanging facts of history, teach us that if colonization is not the *only*, it is unquestionably the *most expeditious and certain* way of christianizing Africa. We ask Christians, who are non-colonizationists, and who yet believe that it is God's purpose to convert the world to himself, to remember this great fact, that there is yet no instance

* This sketch of attempts made to establish and maintain Christian missions in Africa, without colonial protection, has been abridged from a work lately published, entitled *Colonization and Missions*, by the Rev. Joseph Terry, secretary of the Massachusetts Colonization Society.

of a mission having accomplished any lasting good in Africa, apart from colonial influence and protection.

There is another fact of great importance. The missionaries sent to Africa, hitherto, have been mostly white men. But it is capable of proof and has been shewn by Governor Pinney, that the average missionary life of white missionaries in Africa has been less than two years and a half; while that of colored laborers, even from this country, has been ten or twelve times as long. From these facts, in connexion with inspired truth, we believe that it is God's purpose to convert Africa; we believe that he intends to do it by means of Christian colonies of her own redeemed children and by the instrumentality of colored missionaries. Let us fall in with the designs of Infinite Wisdom. We believe that colonization is the most effectual means of doing immediate and extensive good to the whole African race;—the surest and cheapest method of breaking up the slave trade;—one of the most effective plans yet devised of emancipation;—the best method of proving the equality of the colored race and their capacity for self-government;—and finally, the best for spreading the blessings of Christianity and republicanism over the entire continent of the slave.

Such being our faith, let us show it by our works. Let us go forth and utter our convictions by words and actions, in the language of confidence and persuasion, until the whole community is awakened to the importance of this enterprise; until "the colony in Liberia is erected into an everlasting monument to the glory of God and the praise of American justice and benevolence."

In behalf of the Board of Managers,

J. K. CONVERSE.

APPENDIX.

No. I.

ABSTRACT OF THE CENSUS OF LIBERIA, SEPTEMBER, 1843.

Year.	Arrivals.	Deaths the first year.	Deaths of former colonists.	Sum of both.	Emigrants of each year now in the colony.	Emigrants of each year who have removed.	Total emigrant population.	Children of each year now in the colony.	Total population.	Mortality among acclimated colonists.
1820	86	15		15	8	35	36		36	per cent.
1821	33	4	3	7	6	8	51		51	8.39
1822	37	7	7	14	9	5	72	3	75	12.96
1823	65	13	2	15	15	8	114	6	120	2.60
1824	103	16	5	21	34	8	188	3	200	4.16
1825	66	13	8	21	16	3	230	6	248	4.00
1826	182	40	8	48	58	6	358	3	379	3.22
1827	334	20	9	29	63	14	549	6	576	2.37
1828	301	97	40	137	98	24	699	12	638	6.94
1829	147	37	30	67	49	25	751	20	813	4.70
1830	326	75	35	110	123	25	945	20	1024	4.30
1831	165	32	51	83	71	12	1008	30	1117	4.98
1832	655	92	37	129	289	83	1451	13	1573	3.31
1833	639	170	47	217	193	122	1751	44	1917	2.98
1834	237	70	70	140	87	31	1817	33	2016	3.65
1835	183	17	66	83	96	32	1885	48	2132	3.27
1836	269	51	94	145	105	13	1936	47	2230	4.40
1837	76	37	104	141	30	6	1865	58	2247	4.66
1838	205	50	125	185	102	12	1873	56	2281	6.08
1839	56	6	115	135	35	10	1784	55	2247	5.65
1840	115	52	128	180	33	6	1713	40	2216	5.69
1841	86	21	79	100	45	9	1690	78	2271	3.56
1842	229	25	66	91	169	15	1813	35	2429	2.90
1843	19	6	79	85	11	2	1745	29	2390	4.33
Total	4451	966		2198	1745	514		615		

Churches, 23; Communicants, American, 1014, Recaptured Africans, 116, African, 353; Total, 1483.

Schools, 16; Scholars, American, 370, African, 192; Total, 562.

Convictions—Murder, 9; Kidnapping, 11; Burglary, 17; Grand Larceny, 107; Petit Larceny, 181; Other offences, 47.

Imports in two years, \$157,829; Exports, do. \$123,694; Stock in trade, \$58,750; Real estate of merchants, \$39,550; Commission business annually, \$50,500; Vessels, 9.

Coffee trees, 21,197; Acres Sugar cane, 54; Acres in Rice, 62; Do. Indian corn, 105; Do. Ground nuts, 31; Do. Potatoes and Yams, 306; Do. Cassada, 326. Acres owned, 2,531; Under cultivation, 948. Cattle, 71; Sheep and Goats, 214; swine 285; Ducks and Hens, 119 doz.; Total value owned by farmers, \$21,775.

"The mortality among acclimated colonists is by no means alarming, when compared with that among the same class of persons in this country.

The average mortality of all the inhabitants of Boston for the last seven years, taking the census of 1840 as the average number of inhabitants, has been 2.16 per cent. Among the white population in Baltimore, from 1823 to 1826 inclusive, it was 2.23 per cent; in New York, 2.49; in Philadelphia, 3.19. Among the colored people, in Baltimore, for the same year, it was 3.10; in Philadelphia, 5.02; in New York, 5.29; and in Boston it is supposed by well informed persons to be about 6.66. The average annual mortality among acclimated Colonists in Liberia, for the last twelve years, has been 4.20; and for the last three years, 3.07. The greatest mortality among them except in 1822, during a time of war, was 6.91 in 1828. Since that time, it has never risen so high as 6.00 but once, and never so high as 5.00, when there was a regularly educated physician in the Colony.

It appears, therefore, that the climate of Liberia is more favorable to the health and longevity of acclimated persons of color, than that of Boston, New York or Philadelphia; and even including the dangers of acclimation to a person not censurably imprudent, a colored emigrant from the south is more likely to live three years in Liberia than in Boston; more likely to live four years than in New York, and five years than in Philadelphia."

No. II.

REMARKS OF REV. JOSEPH TRACY.

Resolved, That the Report which has just been read, be accepted, and published under the direction of the Board.

Mr. Tracy said, he wished the Report to go forth, and diffuse throughout the State, the interesting and important information which it contains. To many, some of its statements will be news indeed. They will be surprised to learn that the free spirit of the north, and especially of Vermont, had so much to do with the origin and early history of Colonization. But such is the fact. There had, indeed, been various movements of the kind. The first was in Massachusetts, where the General Court, in the year 1645, hearing that a certain person had in his possession a negro, brought from Africa by unfair means, demanded him to be delivered up, that he might be sent back to his own country. Again, in 1787, Dr. Thornton, afterwards of Washington, and one of the founders of the Colonization Society, engaged a number of the Colored People in and around Boston, to commence a settlement in Africa. Still later, Capt. Paul Cuffee, a colored man, of Westport, Mass., carried 38 of his own complexion, in a ship owned and commanded by himself, from Boston, to the British Colony of Sierra Leone, none of whom chose to return. There had been other similar projects, both at the north and the south; but they had all come to nothing, when the foundations of the American Colonization Society were laid in faith and prayer. I am not at liberty to tell what I know, of northern Christians who took part in the consultations and prayers that preceded the first public movement. They labored not for their own glory, or the glory of their own section of the country. As the movement, in order to be successful, must be that of the Christian public, and not of a few individuals; and as the prevailing sentiment of the Christian public did then actually demand such a movement; they desired that the Christian public, in all parts of the country, and not themselves, should do the work, and receive the credit of it. Their wishes must be sacredly regarded. But I may state the fact, not generally known, that when this project had been brought forward at Washington, and favorably received, it still would have probably fallen through, and no society would have been organized, had it not been for a citizen of Vermont, who had made up his mind that the plan

was a good one, and must not be suffered to die, and who, in his own still but energetic way, took effectual care that it should not die.

The Report speaks of the opposition which the Society has encountered, and informs us that the violence of the tempest has passed by. It is no wonder, that our Society has been opposed; no wonder that the spirit of freedom, which glows so ardently upon these mountains, should become impatient with our slow movements, and even with our very moderate promises, and should demand more rapid inroads upon the domain of slavery than we have appeared to be making, or ever proposed to make. Our professions, in this respect, have never been extravagant. We have only proposed to give a home in Africa to colored people already free, and desirous to emigrate. We have never professed, and indeed, have always disclaimed, the intention of touching slavery directly, at all. Before our Society was formed, several of the southern States had enacted laws, intended and adapted seriously to discourage emancipation, and indeed, rendering it, to most masters, virtually impracticable. We undertook to open, and to keep open, a door for emancipation, notwithstanding those laws; to keep the practice of emancipation from becoming an obsolete and forgotten virtue; to keep the idea, that transforming slaves into freemen is a good act, from wholly dying out of the southern mind, by securing to southern men, here and there, and from time to time, opportunities to practice it. In this way, we hoped to witness the abolition of some small part of slavery every year, and to keep the mind of the South in a better state, in regard to the ultimate disposal of the whole subject, than it would otherwise be in. This is all that we undertook; and this we have been doing, and are doing still.

It is not strange that a Society of such moderate pretensions should fail to meet the wishes of many in a community like this, and that some should even regard it as an obstacle in the way of more energetic movements. It has been so all over the Free States. And indeed, if any are sure that they can do good faster in some other way, by all means let them try it. We wish to throw no hindrances in their way; and if they are successful, we will rejoice in their success. In return, we only ask that they will allow us to do the moderate amount of undeniable good which we have undertaken and are steadily accomplishing, without hindrance from them. And very extensively, those who have stood aloof from us, or been opposed to us, are beginning to admit that this is a reasonable demand. In Massachusetts, such men are not only withdrawing their opposition, but contributing something to our aid. Within a year or two, in many parishes from which the presentation of our claims had been rigidly excluded, our agent has been admitted to the pulpit, and the pastor has been made a Life Member of our Society, with his own approbation, by the liberality of his people. Within a few years, too, our funds have risen, from a sum scarcely worth mentioning, till, last year, our receipts were more than six thousand dollars. And similar progress is witnessed in various parts of the country. Within a year or two, several State Societies have been formed or reorganized, and auxiliaries formerly active have greatly increased their efficiency.

The Report speaks of the attempt to raise funds for the purchase of territory in Africa; a subject on which a few words may not be inappropriate.

It is very desirable that the Commonwealth of Liberia should possess the entire coast, of about 300 miles, from Cape Mount to Cape Palmas; as otherwise we cannot effectually exclude slave trading and smuggling establishments. This coast, you are aware, was once the very focus of the slave trade; more thickly studded with slave factories than any other portion of the continent. It was of this region that a witness before the British Parliament, being asked the number of factories, said that the shade of every tree was a factory. But, through the influence of Liberia, they are all gone now, except one—the Portuguese factory at New Sesters. Of this place we once obtained a perpetual lease; but, for want of funds, the Society could not pay the annual rent, and it soon went into the possession of slave traders, who hold it

still. Of late, they have been attempting to enlarge their operations, and to establish additional factories on parts of the coast still occupied by some of the native tribes. These attempts have been defeated, but will probably be renewed. European governments and private traders have also attempted to get possession of some important points, where they would enjoy such facilities for influencing the native tribes, or for smuggling, as would be highly prejudicial to our interests. To exclude all such evils effectually, it is necessary to possess the whole coast. As the coast is held by a number of petty tribes, it is impossible to tell the exact amount necessary to purchase the whole. According to the best information, about \$20,000 will be sufficient. As the Society can spare from its ordinary income but a small portion of this amount, a gentleman in New York, about a year ago, offered to be one of fifteen, who should give \$1000 each for that express purpose. This subscription is nearly filled up, and some of the subscribers have paid; but the payment of others depends on our obtaining the whole number of fifteen subscribers. Donations of smaller sums have been received, and will be needed for the purchase of territory; but they cannot be counted towards the fifteen subscriptions of \$1000 each. Neither can we count, as belonging to that fund, the noble legacies lately received. We must have a few more subscriptions of \$1000 each, or lose a large part of what has been already subscribed. We expect to have them. We know not where they will come from; but we cannot believe that we shall be obliged to lose so many thousands, for want of a few thousands more.

The Report mentions the will of Mr. Henderson, and the need of funds to colonize the slaves to whom he has bequeathed their freedom. The will of Mr. Hooe, of Virginia, furnishes a still more pressing claim. His will emancipated about 300 slaves, on condition of their emigrating to Liberia, and provides that the expense of their passage shall be paid out of his estate. But it will not do to land them on the shores of Africa, and leave them at once, houseless and penniless, to take care of themselves. They must be supported for about six months, till they become inured to the climate, and can make arrangements for supporting themselves. This expense also, we suppose, Mr. Hooe intended should be paid out of his estate; but the language of the will is such, that we may not be able to enforce it, and must look to other sources for the means of their support. For this purpose, we may need some six thousand dollars, a large part of it immediately; and for the passage and support of other slaves, emancipated by will or otherwise on condition of their emigrating, we need more thousands than we have any prospect of receiving.

In Liberia, colored people from this country can enjoy the privilege of self-government, in fact, as well as in name. They elect all the officers of their own government, except the governor, who is appointed by the Society; and that office is now held by one of their own number, who had been elected by them as Lieut. Governor; so that all the officers of their government are now filled, and for several years have been filled, by men of their own choice. The Society has also a veto on all laws enacted by their legislature; but for several years it has not been exercised even in a single instance. They have chosen their rulers, and enacted and executed their laws so judiciously, as to need no interference from the Society. Their ordinary revenue has become sufficient to meet the expenses of their own government. The more convenient management of the foreign relations of the Commonwealth seems to require some change in the forms of administration. And doubtless, changes will soon be made, such as these circumstances allow and require. The Society will reserve to itself whatever privileges are necessary, in order to the successful prosecution of its work of Colonization; but will formally divest itself of most, if not all of the power, which, for several years, it has found no occasion to use.

Concerning the internal condition of Liberia, we have very definite and satisfactory information. I have in my hand, a complete census of the Commonwealth, as it was in September, 1813. It contains a roll of all the emi-

grants who have been sent out, giving the name, age, and former condition and residence of each emigrant, and what has become of him. Next follows a list of the present emigrant population, giving each person's name, age, connexions, employment, amount of education, and state of health. We have also an account of every man's business, the amount of his property, of churches, of schools, and a record of all convicts for crime since April, 1828. When we speak of these things, therefore, we do not deal in guess-work. We know whereof we affirm. We do not pretend that a few emancipated slaves and free colored people, landed on the shores of Africa, almost wholly destitute of property and of education, have, in less than a quarter of a century made a perfect paradise. It would be absurd to expect it. But we do say that they have done all that could reasonably be expected of them, and more. They have fed and clothed themselves: All have all the necessities of life; and those who are industrious and economical, have furnished themselves with many of its comforts, and enough of its luxuries. They have carried on a well ordered, republican government, under a constitution adopted by themselves. In their regard for the institutions of religion, and the absence of Sabbath-breaking, profaneness and intemperance, they compare advantageously with our own New England. Their census reports 23 churches and 16 schools; and since its completion, an act of their legislature has established a system of common schools, and set apart certain portions of the revenue for their support.

The influence of Liberia over the native tribes in the vicinity is great, and rapidly increasing. Ten or fifteen thousand of them have put themselves fully under the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth, enjoy its protection, and are subject to its laws. Nearly two-fifths of the children in school belong to native families; and there are some of them in every school except two. In the 23 churches, are 1474 communicants, of whom 353 are converted natives: There are native communicants in 18 of these churches; and some of them are found in every settlement of the Commonwealth except one. About 300 native men are so far civilized as to be deemed worthy to vote, and do vote, at elections, and enjoy all the privileges of citizenship. Over the allied tribes, containing a population, perhaps of 100,000, Liberia exerts a salutary influence. Once, these tribes were always at war, for the capture of slaves. Now, wars among them are abolished, and they have bound themselves by treaty to abstain from the slave trade. Among them, the gospel, and the knowledge, arts and customs of civilized life are making steady progress. Missions and schools are established among them in various places, some of them 100 miles or more in the interior. Here is an opening, through which light may penetrate, and is penetrating, the darkness of Africa. And it is not yet proved that missions can be successful in that part of the world, without the support of colonies. After centuries of effort, all attempts have failed, except two; the Mendi Mission, which consists of a single missionary, who, at our latest advices had been ordered out of the country for opposing the slave trade, but had not broken up his establishment, and hoped to stay; and the Mission of the American Board at the Gaboon, which, according to intelligence just received, is in imminent danger of being broken up by the French.

But we take a narrow and unjust view of the influence of colonization, if we consider it as beginning with the settlement of Liberia. It commenced with the planting of the colony of Sierra Leone, by Granville Sharpe and his own philanthropic associates. That colony was commenced in 1787, with emancipated slaves; and one of its principal objects was, to watch the slave trade, and to collect information concerning it which might lead to its suppression. Badly as that colony has been managed, and though it has fallen lamentably short of accomplishing what it ought to have done, it has rendered invaluable services to Africa, and to the interests of humanity. In 1791, that is, four years from its first settlement,—evidence against the slave trade began to be laid before the British Parliament; and it continued to be collected and transmitted, till, at the end of twenty years, in 1807, Parliament

passed an act abolishing the traffic. Nor did its services end there. Without that colony, Britain could have had no courts of admiralty, in any place that would answer the purpose, for the trial and condemnation of captured slave ships; and without it, when slave ships were condemned, she could not have provided for the victims rescued from their holds. In short, without that colony, nothing that Britain has done for the good of Western Africa, would have been practicable. The missions which British Christians sought to plant among the surrounding tribes, were obliged to use that colony as their landing-place, and means of reaching their destination; and after nineteen years of persevering labor in vain, at an enormous expense of treasure and of lives, all that remained of them were obliged to retreat within the boundaries of the colony, where they or their successors remain and labor successfully to this day. The British missions on the Gambia, too, are planted in and sustained by British colonies of Africans, rescued from slave ships or released from slavery; and those on the Gold Coast and the Bight of Benin are sustained, more or less directly, by British military posts.

It is certain, then, that in producing all the beneficial changes which have taken place in Western Africa during the last half-century, colonization has rendered indispensable aid. No change for the better has taken place there, to which the colonization of the coast with persons of African descent has not contributed. Other means have been tried, and tried abundantly, but in vain. This has been tried, and tried repeatedly. Colony after colony has been commenced, and in every instance, with gratifying success. And in no other instance has the success been so satisfactory; in no other instance has so much been accomplished in proportion to the means used, as in Liberia.

Let the Report, then, go forth, and convey the knowledge of our labors and success through the state; and the minds and hearts of all good and candid men will be with you.

No. III.

The Rev. JESSE T. PECK, A. M. of Poultney, arose and said:

MR. PRESIDENT,—I have been requested to offer a resolution with remarks, for the consideration of this meeting. Before I read the resolution, I have one favor to ask of the congregation. It is that they will not suspect my judgment. They have a right to do so, for I am a stranger. But I am sure they will, at my request, for the present at least, take it for granted that I shall not detain them long, at this late hour of the evening.

The Resolution that has been put into my hands is as follows:

“Resolved, That the principles, the history, and the prospects of African colonization encourage and demand greatly increased efforts for its prosecution.”

MR. PRESIDENT,—I thank you for this privilege. Not indeed, because I am unaware of the vast importance of the principles I am about to advocate; nor of the extreme delicacy of the subject to which they relate. For I know, Sir, it is a complete bundle of nerves; that the most delicate touch is liable to throw it into spasms, and convulse the whole community. Nor is it because I am unaware of my inability to do it justice, especially as my first notice was at noon to-day, since which I have hardly had a moment's leisure. Nor because there is any thing more needed, to night, for your excellent Secretary with all the deliberation of the study, and the strength of a great mind, as if to preclude the very possibility of competition here, has completely covered the ground. And then my Rev. friend from Boston has thrown himself into the field, and with his clear sight and diligent hand, has picked up every scattering straw, so that there is nothing left for me, but to stand and admire the golden harvest they have gathered.

And yet Sir, *I thank you* most heartily, for the privilege of standing up before this assembly, which comprises so fair a representation of the talent and moral worth of the Green Mountain State, though I may do nothing more than declare my attachment to the noble cause of colonization.

I like it well; and I like it for a reason that may surprise some who hear me to-night. I like it for its *Anti-Slavery character*. I am perfectly aware, that it has been charged again and again as a Proslavery Institution. But Sir, I do not believe it. If I did, I would abandon it to-night; for never will I, willingly, give my patronage, for one moment, to an Institution which to my understanding, directly or indirectly, supports the system of American Slavery. If I should sir, I ought to be disowned by every true son of old Vermont.

I do not claim Sir, that every Colonizationist has always been a consistent Anti-Slavery man. Nor do I deny that this very humane Institution has been *misused* by holders of slaves and advocates of the system; nor on the other hand, do I consent that it was designed by its originators to perpetuate slavery and in its structure adapted to do so.

Sir, it is my design to oppose this construction of our enterprise. And I ask what are the facts? Why Sir, that a humane feeling for the slave often exists at the south, prompting not only to the removal of abuses, and to kind treatment, but to a disposition to manumission. And what has always been the greatest obstacle to this benevolent inclination? Evidently, that the slaves are not permitted to enjoy their freedom. The laws of slavery will not allow it. This is well known to every intelligent northern man. Upon any other plan than colonization in some form, there are insurmountable difficulties in the way of giving the slave his freedom, so that humanity would often forbid the breaking up of the legal relation. But Sir let this generous master know that his liberated slave can enjoy his freedom without the certain prospect of starvation or vagrancy; show him that he will be introduced to a society of his brethren; settled in the land of his fathers, surrounded by all the endearments of home, with a country, a country he may call his own, without the withering influence of caste, and he will then say, "let him go. He will be safe there. Let him go and the blessing of God be with him." His chains will fall off, and another immortal being will rise to the standard of a man.

Sir, I am thankful that we are not obliged to rely upon philosophy alone to establish an important a position. History sustains it. Again and again have slaves in the prime of life; hale, vigorous, enterprising men and women, of great value as servants; been urged upon us by masters who have long abhorred slavery, but have heretofore seen no safe mode of liberating their slaves. And they have gone, Sir; gone with the benedictions, prayers, and blessings of their former masters. And they are there; in our happy colony; at home; in all the pride and glory of freedom; hundreds of them; who but for the benevolent action of your society would to this day have been slaves, without the most distant hope of liberty! Sir, you will bear me witness that this scheme has never wanted *subjects* though it has often wanted *means*. Whole plantations of negroes have been offered to us—urged upon us, as almost the only mode in which the benevolent desire to liberate the enslaved can have its true expression.

But again, Sir, I hold that the spirit and general bearing of this society, tends to the destruction of slavery; and the ultimate triumph of free principles in the south. Its plan is to *approach* the south not *attack* them. They are men; true representatives of human nature. Can they be converted by *assault*? No sir; upon such a plan there is absolutely no hope but in *conversion*. Conversion is utterly out of the question. Again we are shut up to the idea of conquest, all "hope is at despair." But how is there no fear in the south open to the voice of freedom? Are there no avenues to hearts that thro' which the generous emotions as any of which human nature can boast? Certainly there are, sir. And what spirit can penetrate them if not the kind, the elevated, the paternal, the humanitarian spirit of your own society. In this

I cannot be mistaken. It is according to the established laws of human nature to be influenced upon such principles. If your society confined its concern and sympathy to the slave alone, disregarding the claims of the master; absorbing all its benevolence in the black, leaving out of the question the white population of the south, I could not give it my confidence. But covering, as I believe it does, the whole ground; the uncompromising advocate of equal rights, I must—I do with all my heart sir, bid it God speed.

Sir, if slavery ever ends by influence, I verily believe it must be by the action of such principles as we are attempting to advocate. And I believe it is destined to end. It may seem to some like strong faith, but I believe it. The spirit of freedom will awake from its slumbers; the power of progress will remove the disabilities, and triumph over the obstacles that oppose the onward march of truth. Reason will act upon reason, and mind sway mind by laws deep-seated in its own mysterious constitution, until the last bondsman of America shall leap from his chains, and triumph in the liberty, which is native to man's immortal soul. Besides sir, I believe there are physical causes which strongly tend to this result. Slavery is actually consuming itself. It multiplies the number of consumers compared with the number of producers, so that it must, from the very nature of the case, ultimately destroy the elements of its own existence. Why sir, is it taking up its stakes from the once fertile lands of Maryland and old Virginia, and moving on to the virgin west? Why sir is all this, if not because it has made for itself a desert in its former smiling home, and gone on to seek for new resources, which must be likewise exhausted in their time. And how can that system be perpetual in one part of the States, which requires at least three times the number of laborers, for the same work, that are required in another part? Indeed sir, though the time may be far distant; long after my head is laid beneath the clods of the valley; still it will come. The descendants of the pilgrims will yet behold it. From the green hills of Vermont to the Mexican gulf, the flag of our country will yet wave in triumph "over the land of the free" as it does now over "the home of the brave."

But once more sir, the anti-slavery character of this institution may be seen, in the fact that it is now demonstrating before the world the capability of the African to govern himself. It is true our colony is yet in its infancy, but look at its success. After the most careful observation since its first establishment, the parent board are now fully convinced that they may be safely erected into an independent sovereignty, exercising all the rights and privileges of a nation of freemen! And what will the world say when they behold the African race successfully using all the Legislative, Judicial, and Executive powers of a free government? That such minds ought to be enslaved? No sir, sanctioned by the authority of living truth, they will declare that among the "inalienable rights" of the black man are "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." It is clear as the sun, sir, no truth can be so formidable, no demonstration so convincing, as the African's capability of self-government and improvement. Be assured, sir, the light of our colony will yet dispel the darkness of the world upon this subject. It is destined to throw its rays into the South; and, may we not believe it, thousands there will hail it as the dawn of a glorious day upon our benighted world.

But, sir, I ought to stop. I am sure I shall weary your patience—(several voices, "go on, go on.") Well, sir, I ought to say something more of the prospects of the society. I have not half the time or strength to develop these prospects as they appear to me. Already, sir, a reaction of the public mind is coming upon us. Already the humane principles and benign tendency of our Society are beginning to be seen and appreciated where they have been looked upon with suspicion if not with actual hostility. Our meetings are larger, our contributions more liberal, and large numbers of slaves are ready to be emancipated—waiting to be borne, by our patronage, to the land of their fathers. I see in prospect a general rally of the friends of the slave around the standard of colonization; a vast increase of its resources,

and a display of its energies upon a scale commensurate with the benignity of its purposes, and the perfection of its adaptation to the wants of the African race. And what "efforts," in the language of the Resolution, do not these "prospects encourage and demand?"

But further Sir, I love to look at the future prospects and efforts of this society as they must and will bear upon the infamous traffic in flesh and blood; that has, almost from time immemorial, disgraced the coasts of bleeding, injured Africa. Once, Mr. President, it was only *believed* that a free and prosperous colony, under the patronage of a great nation, would embarrass and retard the slave trade in Africa; but now, Sir, it is *known* to have this effect. In proof of this, what do we need more than the definite and authentic historical information given us by that distinguished gentleman who has preceded me, and arguing from the benign effects of the efforts already made, what splendid results may we not confidently expect from the collected energies of humanity and religion, around that point, for half a century to come. In this part of our work, Sir, we are to have the permanent co-operation of the civilized world, and if intelligence, faith, and action, conspire against this vile traffic, Sir, *it must die*. And any man may see, without a prophet's eye, our colony the grand rallying place of the future, for the achievement of these glorious results.

But, Sir, I must not fail to point you to the prospective bearing of our Colony upon the civilization and evangelization of that vast continent. Already, Sir, has the religion of the cross sought and found a home on the Liberian coast. Persecuted, hunted, and driven from every place upon which it had taken its stand, unaided by the colonization scheme, it has found its refuge here; and from this point, in its true aggressive spirit, it has penetrated the darkest African wild, and found its converts among the rudest and most degraded sons of Ham. What eye does not moisten with the tear of gratitude, at the sight of gathering hundreds of once degraded nations, converted, happy, "clothed and in their right mind," emerging from barbarism and crime into the light of a glorious gospel day? Oh, Sir, this is christianity in the spirit of its mission from Heaven, *going out* to reclaim, to sanctify, and to save the world. And, Sir, let me say, learning and domestic comforts, with all the arts and blessings of civilized life, are following in the train; or, perhaps, I ought rather to say, *going hand in hand* with this grand controlling element of human happiness. Now, Sir, let me ask, shall we abandon this enterprise? leave the colony planted by our care? put out this light upon the confines of darkness, and leave the missionary of the cross to struggle alone, against the fierce elements of corruption and death, without a friendly place on which to rest his foot, as he pauses to breathe, and rally his energies anew for the fearful conflict? No, Sir, the voice of humanity and religion forbids it. Our mission is from Heaven, and we can not, we dare not, be recreant to the holy trust. I think I see in certain prospect, the triumphant advance of truth, until Africa is redeemed. From our infant colony, I see it roll like a sea of living light, while the darkness of ignorance, sin, and death recedes before it, and disappears forever.

Oh Sir, the prospects of our enterprise! They are full of glory! For what is glory, if the resurrection of a continent is not? What is glory, if gathering from heathenism "the Sacramental host of God's elect" is not? with souls enlightened, sanctified and saved; passing in triumph the Jordan of death, and entering the "Eternal City," "with songs and everlasting joy upon their heads."

I know not, Sir, how it may be with others, but as for myself, I devoutly claim, as a boon from heaven, an humble part in this glorious work.